



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1876.

In all the numerous and varied accounts of the Centennial Exposition that we have read we have seen no mention of a repository of the books, pictures, jewels, plate, furniture, musical instruments, and the many other articles stolen in the South and carried North during the war, and are consequently led to believe that such a repository does not exist at the manifestation of "Philadelphia enterprise," as some of the Philadelphia papers have denominated the Exposition. The current report is that the Exhibition, so far, has not proved a pecuniary success, and that its managers are engaged in devising schemes to increase its attractiveness. Now there cannot be conceived a means better adapted to achieve the desired end than the immediate establishment of such a repository as the one alluded to above. No matter how large the building that might be designated for the purpose, it could be filled from foundation rock to topmost shingle in short order, and notwithstanding the risk people run of being assigned to hotel rooms there just vacated by negroes, the rush of Southern people, hunting up their stolen property, would be unprecedented, and the receipts from admission fees would doubtless be more than doubled. We know several gentlemen in this city alone who, though they now never even contemplate going to Philadelphia, except as passengers to New York, would go there and spend a week in searching for stolen articles were the plan we respectfully suggest adopted.

Large numbers of delegates to the State Conservative Convention, which will meet in Richmond to-morrow, passed through here last night and to-day. Most all of them were under the impression that they would be sent as delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the General Conference of the M. E. Church in Baltimore, yesterday, the majority and minority reports of the Committee on the State of the Church were taken up. The question of "mixed Conferences," or a division of Conferences on the color line in the South being the point under discussion, the majority report recommended that the question of division (into white and black) be left to the Conferences interested, and the minority report recommended that no new annual Conferences should be organized or new Conferences line established because of any difference existing between persons of African and Anglo-Saxon origin. A rule was adopted limiting speeches to five minutes, and under this between thirty and forty were made, principally in favor of the minority report. A number of amendments, as well as the minority report, were voted down under the previous question, and at 1 o'clock, without coming to a final vote, the Conference took a recess till 3 o'clock. Upon reassembling the majority report was adopted, with amendments. As amended, it provides that whenever it shall be requested by a majority of white and colored members of any annual Conference that such Conference should be divided into two or more Conferences, it is the opinion of the Conference that such division should be made, and the bishop of the district is authorized to carry such request into effect. The provision applies to all Conferences, without regard to geographical position. The question of allowing the hymns the right of representation in the annual Conference was permitted to remain unsettled, and the bishops were requested to appoint a commission, consisting of five ministers and five laymen, to consider the question and report to the General Conference of 1880. Strong resolutions on the question of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor were passed, the same resolutions providing that only the unfermented juice of the grape be used in the administration of the sacrament at the Lord's Supper. Action was taken providing that the ministers and members of the church be requested to abstain from the use of tobacco, and that candidates for admission to the church be required to be free from the habit.

The Presbyterian Union.

In the Northern Presbyterian General Assembly, in New York, yesterday, the subject under consideration was suspended, on motion of the Rev. D. Prime, who made a report from the committee on correspondence. He said that the South wind blew pleasantly this morning, and that the overture to the Southern Assembly, adopted by this Assembly on Friday, had been received by the members of the former to-day in the spirit of gentlemen and Christians. [Applause.] Dr. Prime then read the answer of the Southern Assembly. He then continued his report as follows: "The overture of this Assembly having been received by the General Assembly in the South with such a cordial expression of gratification, the committee recommended that the same resolution declarative of the spirit in which this action is taken be adopted by this Assembly, namely: In order to show our disposition to remove on our part all real or seeming hindrance to friendly feeling, the Assembly explicitly declares that while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the Southern General Assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Northern General Assembly or of the historical bodies, of which the present General Assembly is the successor, are to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the Christian character of the Southern General Assembly. The reading of this resolution was followed by loud applause.

Judge Strong moved the adoption of this resolution, which he believed would aid in the restoration of the fraternal relations between the two Assemblies. All, he said, could meet on this common platform without taking back anything which could not conscientiously be retracted.

He hoped that the resolution would be passed by a unanimous standing vote.

The Rev. Drs. Fowler and Musgrave spoke in favor of the motion, which was then unanimously adopted in the manner suggested by Judge Strong. The result was followed by three rounds of applause.

On motion of Dr. Prime, the whole Assembly then rose and sang the Doxology.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Since the municipal election in Petersburg last Thursday several efforts have been made to create disturbances, and thereby bring on riot and bloodshed. The last movement of the kind, and at the same time the worst, occurred on Saturday night, when but for the coolness and timely interposition of the police serious results might have ensued. At a late hour on the night mentioned a large band assembled in Potomac, on the north side of the Appomattox river, and opposite the city of Petersburg, and made hostile demonstrations toward the city. They started across the bridge and were met by the police, who ordered them to disperse, which the negroes refused to do. The police then seized a number when the latter struck at an officer with a heavy stick. The officer fired at him without effect, but the negroes dispersed at the report of the pistol.

The Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, met in Savannah yesterday. Masons of the thirty-third degree from all parts of the United were present, including Albert Pike and A. G. Mackey, of the District of Columbia; J. C. Bachelor, of Louisiana; Frankland, of Tennessee; ex-Senator Toombs and W. S. Mitchell, of Georgia; Henry Best, of South Carolina; Ben Perley Poore and Wm. M. Ireland, of the District of Columbia, and others. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the most appropriate mode of celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Supreme Council, which occurs on the 31st inst.

Frederika Sochan, a German, aged twenty-six, drowned herself and her two children, one aged two years and the other five months, in the lake at Chicago Sunday. Upon the inquest evidence was adduced tending to show that the woman was subject to fits of derangement, and that she took the children to the lake, and after throwing in the older, jumped in herself, holding the baby tightly in her arms.

The attendance at the Exposition yesterday was about twenty-five thousand. The weather was warm.

FOREIGN NEWS.

In the British House of Commons, yesterday, in reply to a question whether the Government intended to institute criminal proceedings against certain British subjects who had been concerned in the Emma Mine transactions, Mr. Disraeli said that the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives had not been received, and until it was received, the Government could not take any steps in so grave a matter. The opinion was freely expressed among members of Parliament that the Government will surrender Visulov to the United States, and its only difficulty is to find a graceful way of doing it. The Marquis of Hartington in a speech yesterday said the situation of affairs in the East was grave. The Baltic of Granville said the Government had to deal with a state of things requiring the anxious consideration of the statesmen of Europe. Work in the English dockyards is being rapidly pushed forward, and all available vessels are being got ready for sea. A Turkish squadron is about to sail from Constantinople for the Grecian Archipelago for evolutions.

One Thousand Four Hundred Pounds of Telegrams that are Going to Washington.

The New York World, of the 28th instant, publishes the following: About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a telegram from John G. Thompson, Sergeant at-Arms of the House of Representatives, came to this city, directing that it possible the telegrams of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which had been or were about to be sold for waste paper, be obtained in bulk. The matter was put into the hands of an official, who went at once to the office of the Company, 145 Broadway, and ascertained that the telegrams desired had already been disposed of. The law requires that the original copy of all telegrams sent shall be preserved for two years. For some reason the company had preserved all theirs since 1873. They had been sold several days before to Neville & Co., No. 51 Ann street.

The officer hastened to Neville's establishment in Ann street and found that the telegrams had been transferred from the original packages and packed in two large sacks, and Neville was on the point of shipping them to the paper mill. Upon it being represented to Mr. Neville that these telegrams were something more than waste paper he still would hold them subject to the order of the officer, but it was considered best to serve a subpoena duces tecum upon Mr. Neville. He appeared before the sub-judicial committee at the Astor house with the two bales of dispatches, and they are now stored there in charge of Assistant Sergeant at-Arms Donovan.

These bales contain the original telegrams of A. G. Cattell and George M. Robeson, as individual and as secretary, Jay Cooke, McCulloch, and in divisional members of that firm during the months of September and October, 1873. The congressional naval committee supposed they had been destroyed in accordance with the usage, but during the recent examination of the company's Washington superintendent learned to the contrary. The bales weigh 1,400 pounds, and contain 100,000 original dispatches. They will be forwarded to the committee on naval affairs at once.

Judge Wyle's Case.

The special committee on the charges preferred by Albert Grant against Judge Wyle yesterday morning examined Robert Colman, Rebecca Colman and C. S. Smith, with R. J. Meigs, Jr. The testimony related to a charge of conspiracy in relation to the estate of the late Charles Colman. Colman died in 1869, and devised his estate to his heirs, with provision that the property should be held for twenty years, and the rents and profits during that period applied for the benefit of the heirs, with a further provision authorizing the sale of vacant lots in case it should become necessary. The will then adds:

"If at the expiration of the said term of twenty years from the date of my death no one of my said children shall be living, and no issue or legal descendant of any of them be then living, then I devise a real estate containing unsold, wherever situated, to the mayor, board of aldermen and common council of the city of Washington, D. C., to establish and endow a house of refuge for destitute reputable females."

The heirs in 1865 instituted suit for a partition of the estate. No opposition was offered by any one, and a sale was made. Among the real estate sold was a house and lot, purchased by Thomas B. Bryan, who afterwards sold it to Judge Wyle.

It was some years before the estate was settled and the shares paid, and there being some difference among the heirs as to their several shares, a suit was instituted in 1873 to construe Colman's will. This suit came before Judge Wyle, but he certified it to the General Term for hearing in the first instance, and when the case was heard in the General Term Judge Wyle took no part in the hearing nor in the decision, the effect of which was to quiet the title of all purchasers of the Colman property.

—The Mechanics' Mill, a co-operative concern at St. Louis, was burned last night. Loss \$25,000.

The Charges against Mr. Kerr.

Lawrence Harney was examined by Mr. Clymer's Congressional Investigating Committee, yesterday, in regard to the charges lately brought against Speaker Kerr for obtaining a lieutenant in the army for a man named Green for a pecuniary consideration. After the witness had been hesitating for some time Mr. Kerr, who was present, said:

"Mr. Chairman, if this witness is hesitating to tell the truth on the assumption that there ever was anything of a confidential nature between himself and myself, I imply here to say that I desire him to tell the whole truth. The witness was standing when this occurred and with a deft air he said looking toward me: 'Mr. Kerr, "Do you want me to tell the truth, Mr. Kerr?"

"I certainly do, and nothing but the truth," returned Mr. Kerr, with easy, quiet dignity. "Then I will tell the truth," exclaimed the witness, with eager vehemence, and repeated, "I will tell the truth."

"Then answer the question put to you by Mr. Biss," quietly said the chairman, Mr. Clymer.

He then made the following statement:—"I helped to secure Green an appointment in the army in the spring of 1866; Green wanted a place and as a personal friend I exerted myself to get him an appointment; I spoke to Mr. Kerr about the matter; he said that he had already nominated a man from his district, but he had not accepted the place. I then told Mr. Kerr I had a friend, and if he would appoint him I would pay him. Kerr told me to come to his house, I went, and he asked me what Green's politics were. I said a Republican. Mr. Kerr then told me I must get some one in New York, some good Democrat in New York, to endorse him, so that if his friends in Indiana objected to his going out of his district he could say he was nominated here because he was well recommended. The next time I saw Mr. Kerr he said he thought the place was worth about \$500. I saw Green, and he said all the money he could raise was \$400. I said, 'I will make up the deficiency.' Green gave me \$410 in five tens, twenties. I kept the money four or five days. One day Mr. Kerr met me and said: 'Harney, I will take that money now.' I handed it to him. He said, 'I will put it in the War Department and fix the appointment.' About a week after I paid Mr. Kerr the money Green sent me a registered letter containing the fifty dollars which I had advanced for him to make up the amount of four hundred and fifty dollars.

When he had finished, Speaker Kerr asked permission to make an explanation, and having been sworn, said: 'I only want to remark to-day that I deny every material statement made by this witness, and I say that I never received any money from Green, and I never received any money from Harney or any other person for Green's appointment. Some of the friends of Mr. Kerr desired, owing to the precarious condition of his health, that the examination be postponed for two weeks, but Representative Lord, of New York, here, Herndon, of West Virginia, two of his principal advisers, thought it better that he should at once meet an accuser. Mr. Kerr unhesitatingly adopted their advice, and, therefore, appeared before the committee, and he said that he never received any money from Harney or any other person for Green's appointment. Much sympathy is expressed for Speaker Kerr, he being in a very feeble condition of health.

The Indian War.

Captain Nickerson, aide-de-camp to General Crook, telegraphs from Fort Fetterman that all the young warriors have left Red Cloud, going north to join Sitting Bull, leaving their families to be protected at the agencies. Capt. Egan encountered over six hundred of them going north. The indications are that General Crook and others will have to contend against the whole force of the Sioux. General Crook's command left Fort Fetterman yesterday morning. A citizen of Omaha, just arrived from Custer City, says: On the night of the 19th that place was attacked by Indians, who burned the ammunition house, in the centre of the city, which, in blowing up, destroyed several houses. His party, numbering 60 left at daylight next morning and cannot give particulars. They buried John Schenck, of Yankton, who had been shot eight miles from Buffalo Gap, on the north side of the Platte, between Red Cloud and Sidney. They found the body of Capt. Egan, of Cullick, Penna., who had \$2,500 in checks and \$2,100 in greenbacks with him. The Indians left it, and stripped him of everything else and ran off his stock. They took the body of S. Eney, and from there forwarded it home. On the 17th the Indians attacked a miner's cabin at midnight, at Rose bud, between Custer and Deadwood, and surprised and killed all the occupants—literally hacked them to pieces. There are about 4,000 people in Custer, and 1,200 houses. Nothing can be done on account of the Indians. If a man goes a mile from camp alone he loses his scalp.

The Minneapolis Tribune publishes the following facts from Israel Hawes, just arrived yesterday upon from the Black Hills: He corroborates the statements of the rumors in regard to the Indian scalp-hunters, and adds that they are not half as savage as the news. He helped to bury persons killed by the Indians every day. Every party that attempts to leave or enter the hills are attacked and more or less slain victims. One party of twenty-five attempted to escape, and only one lived to tell the story of how they were butchered and scalped. More parties are leaving every day than arrive in a week. There are some 5,000 men in the hills, among whom there are probably 50 that are making \$20 a day to 1,000 who make \$1. There were 63 men in his party who went into the hills. Seven were killed and four were lost coming out. None of his party returned with enough to pay their expenses.

Captain Egan has returned to Fort Laramie, after scouring the country from Fort Laramie to Custer for a trail of road and returning to the Agency road. On Sack creek he overhauled a band of six hundred Indians in the midst of an attack on freight's train, en route for the hills, and succeeded in driving them off. They are taking a northerly direction, and are intent on joining Sitting Bull. Captain Egan says fully one thousand young warriors have left the two agencies. A number of miners returned with Captain Egan, among whom is Mr. Brighton, ex-mayor of Cheyenne, who reports the northern mines to be paying well. About three thousand miners are in that section.

The Belknap Impeachment.

The United States Senate met yesterday morning and immediately proceeded, with closed doors, to consider the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Debate continued until 5 p. m., when, under the order adopted on Saturday, voting was commenced on the different propositions then pending.

After voting on a number of minor propositions and amendments, the vote recurred on the resolution of Mr. Morton, as follows:

Resolved, That the power of impeachment created by the Constitution does not extend to a person who is charged with the commission of a high crime while he was a civil officer of the United States and acting in his official character, but who had ceased to be such officer before the finding of articles of impeachment by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Wright moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried—ayes 36, noes 30. The question was then on the resolution offered by Mr. Thurman.

Mr. Padlock moved to amend as follows: **Resolved**, That W. W. Belknap, having ceased to be a civil officer of the United States by reason of his resignation before proceedings in impeachment were commenced against him by the House of Representatives, the Senate cannot take jurisdiction in the case.

This was rejected by yeas 29, noes 37.

The resolution of Mr. Thurman was then amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate W. W. Belknap, the respondent, is amenable to trial by impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War, notwithstanding his resignation of said office.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives and the respondent be notified that on Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m., the Senate will open its judgment, in open Senate, on the question of jurisdiction raised by the pleadings, at which time the managers on the part of the House and the respondent are notified to attend.

Resolved, That at the time specified in the foregoing resolutions the President of the Senate shall pronounce the judgment of the Senate as follows: It is ordered by the Senate, sitting for the trial of the articles of impeachment, preferred by the House of Representatives against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, that the demand of said W. W. Belknap to the replication of the House of Representatives to the plea to the jurisdiction filed by said W. W. Belknap be, and the same hereby is, overruled; and it being the opinion of the Senate that the said plea is insufficient in law, and that the said articles of impeachment are sufficient in law, it is therefore further ordered and adjudged that said plea be, and the same hereby is, overruled and held for naught, and judgment thereon pronounced shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate sitting as aforesaid.

This was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Bayard,	Hamilton,	Ransom,	
Boyd,	Hartwell,	Robinson,	
Burnside,	Hendricks,	Sargent,	
Cameron, Pa.,	Kelly,	Sherman,	
Caperton,	Kerry,	Stewart,	
Cockrell,	McGregory,	Stevenson,	
Cooper,	McDonald,	Thurman,	
Davis,	Maxey,	Wallace,	
Dwight,	Mitchell,	Wallace,	
Dennis,	Morrill, Vt.,	Whyte,	
Elliott,	Norwood,	Withers,	
Goldwater,	Rudolph,	Wright,—37.	
Gordon,			

On motion of Mr. Whyte, leave was granted until the 1st of July for Senators to file their arguments.

The Annapolis Affair.

The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following account of the late disgraceful affair there:

About the middle of this month Mr. E. S. Goldsmith, of Baltimore, dealer in gentlemen's furnishings, came to the Naval Academy to sell to the graduating or first class of cadet midshipmen articles of clothing that they will need on leaving the academy and temporarily assuming citizens' dress. After obtaining permission from the superintendent of the academy to make the sales, which are paid for out of the cadet midshipmen's reserved pay, Mr. Goldsmith proceeded to display his goods in the room of Messrs. Chambers and Bruner, south-east of the first class. The midshipmen about the building were going in and out the room during the exhibition of the goods, and no doors were locked, as has been stated. When Mr. G. was about to leave he discovered that there had been taken from him a number of articles, such as silk and valuable thread stockings, gloves and several pairs of sleeve-buttons. He made known his loss to several of the first class, who immediately assured him that they should have the value of the property, some \$30, made good to him, and that the thieves should be searched out. The first classmen then requested the superintendent that they be allowed to make the effort to discover the culprits, as they thought from their peculiar position they could do it more effectively than the officers of the academy themselves. The admiral granted the request, and the first classmen formed themselves into a board of examination. The robbery was committed about half-past one o'clock, and the first clue to the discovery was made by one of the qua-captains. Whilst passing by his mess table at supper the same evening, the captain noticed a pair of the missing sleeve-buttons upon the cuffs of one of the cadets. When the midshipman who had them on, saw they were observed, he put his hands under the table, and when he raised them again the captain found the sleeve-buttons were gone. This clue was immediately followed, and led to the discovery of all the guilty culprits. Those who are implicated with much contrition presented a paper to the examining board of midshipmen, and with it their resignations, begging that they be allowed to resign to save the disgrace which would attach to their friends and families if they were expelled. This petition received the recommendation of the first class, and they were not willing to let these young men go out of the academy with such a blot upon their characters, but were anxious that they might have an opportunity to redeem themselves. To this the superintendent consented. The authorities would not put at the time and will not give the names of the resigned cadets, and state that of those published as the guilty ones were permitted to resign because in the examination made on their honor they had prevaricated to protect the perpetrators. The stain on their characters the first class thought sufficient to cause them to be made to leave the academy.

The cadets feel keenly this scandal, and are personally instituting search to discover any other misdeeds that reflect upon the honor of the institution, and they intend to purge themselves and the academy of any that would tarnish its fame.

LEESBURG IMPROVEMENTS—Very considerable improvements have been made in the property of the town by buildings at the railroad station, and in the northern part of the town, and at Reamer's Hotel.

Meeting of the Common Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council took place last night.

Immediately upon the call to order the Clerk, who presided, stated that the first business in order would be the election of a President.

The balloting then proceeded as follows:

8th ballot: B. ekham, 8; Latham, 5.

9th ballot: Beckham, 7; Latham, 6; Black, 1.

Mr. Broders nominated Capt. D. L. Smoot, who he said had been fairly elected president some time ago.

Mr. Beckham withdrew his name and the balloting proceeded.

10th ballot: Latham, 8; Smoot, 5; Black, 1.

Mr. Smoot said that he did not desire to be president of the Board, and owing to the manner in which he had declared himself as to the affairs of the last four weeks he did not think as the Council is at present constituted that he could be elected. He therefore withdrew his name and renominated Mr. Beckham.

11th ballot: Beckham, 8; Latham, 5; Black, 1.

12th ballot: B. ekham, 7; Latham, 5; Black, 2.

Mr. Beckham declined and nominated Mr. Hopkins.

13th ballot: Hopkins, 8; Latham, 5; Black, 1.

Mr. Hopkins withdrew.

Mr. Beach said he would accept the nomination, but he hoped that the members would vote for Mr. Latham, as he would do, and thus effect an organization.

14th ballot: Beach, 8; Latham, 5; Black, 1.

15th ballot: Beach, 9; Latham, 4; Black, 1.

So Mr. John S. Beach was declared elected.

After some time spent in waiting for a Justice of the Peace, nearly an hour being thus occupied in searching for one, R. Bell, esq., appeared.

Then there was no Bible.

Finally a Bible was found.

Then there was no Code containing the oath of office.

One of the members of Council volunteered to go into a neighboring office and get a copy of the Code of Virginia, which was done, the entire proceedings occupying the time until nearly ten o'clock.

The oath of office was administered by Justice Robert Bell, and Mr. Beach returned thanks for the honor conferred.

A resolution from the Aldermen in relation to payment of clerks of election coming in, several substitutes were offered and discussed. During the discussion,

Mr. Hughes said that he was informed that some of the clerks at the Third Ward instead of doing their work on Saturday were about the street trying to pay off the National debt by consuming taxed liquors. He was opposed to paying them for work that others did.

A communication relative to the closing up of Madison street, between Washington and Columbus street, having been read, was discussed.

Mr. Evans said the only importance of the matter was that when the street was fenced up only one man's cow could get the grass. When it was open all cows eat the grass alike.

Mr. Hughes said that there was no need of the resolution. It was the duty of the Superintendent of Police to remove the fence, yet the Superintendent had permitted streets to be fenced in without doing anything to stop it.

Mr. Latham saw no reason for blaming the Superintendent of Police. Two thirds of the fence that has been put up by the directors of the Commercial and Street Car Company, was certain the Superintendent of Police had done his duty to the best of his feeble judgment.

Mr. Hughes defended the Committee on Streets.

The resolutions of the Aldermen relative to the right of way of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, on St. Asaph street, was discussed by Messrs. Latham, Beckham, Hopkins, Smoot, Beach and Evans. It was contended on one side that a conference with the officers of the road could do no harm, but it was urged in opposition that the resolution was a mere device to gain time.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. Evans introduced resolutions relative to George R. Shinn, the late president, for the courtesy and ability with which he had presided over the Board. He said that he hoped that Mr. Shinn might be as successful in all his pursuits as he had been as a presiding officer in winning the good opinion of the Council.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and at 11 o'clock the Board adjourned.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED BURGLARS.

An account of a fight with burglars, at Suffolk, in this State, was published in yesterday's Gazette. On Sunday one-half of that town, white and black, turned out to scour the country in search of the gang, and in the Disrael Swamp, near Magnolia Station, four men, named from Portsmouth, the hunting party came upon a suspicious tent and captured two German Jews. In the tent was found a quantity of burglar's tools and other suspicious apparatus. The three prisoners have been confined in Suffolk jail. They are very reticent and refused to give their names or any information. The gang is generally supposed to be composed of professional crack-men from the North.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

I have received and shall continue to keep on hand a full supply of the

BEST KENNEBEC ICE,

which I am desirous to dispose of in large or small quantities at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

Persons in the city who employ ice-drivers, or leave their orders at Bragg's, Apple's or Schuler's confectionary store.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

my 29-1

JOHN S. BEACH.

PROPOSALS—Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on the Poor till Wednesday, May 31, 1876, for SUPPLYING FOR THE POOR HOUSES (from June 1st to November 1st, 1876, for the following articles: Bacon, Flour, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, Rice, Pepper, Mustard, Candles, Washing Soda, Bread Soda, Butter, Lard, Soap, Vinegar and Cod Oil. Such samples as convenient to act God Oil. The committee will be pleased to receive proposals; the grade or quality of the others to be specified. A. SCHIFFIELD.

my 24-1

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their connection in the Potomac City business, respectfully request all parties indebted to the late firm of W. A. Johnson & Co. to settle their accounts. Those having claims against us will please present their accounts for settlement. Each member of the firm is authorized to receipt.

Respectfully,

W. A. JOHNSON.

WM. H. SMITH.

GEO. E. PRICE.

my 20-1

PEST POISON, the only Safe, Sure and Cheap Destroyer of Potatoes and Tomato Bugs, Chinch Bugs, Cut Worms, Caterpillars and all Insects which prey upon vegetation. Not injurious to the growing plant. In boxes, containing sufficient for two barrels of water, with two directions. Price 25c per box.

my 23-1

E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

THE CHEAPEST SUGARS

THE CHEAPEST COFFEES!

THE CHEAPEST TEAS,

and all other goods at the very lowest prices at the New Family Grocery Store.

F. J. DAVIDSON,

147 King street.

my 9